

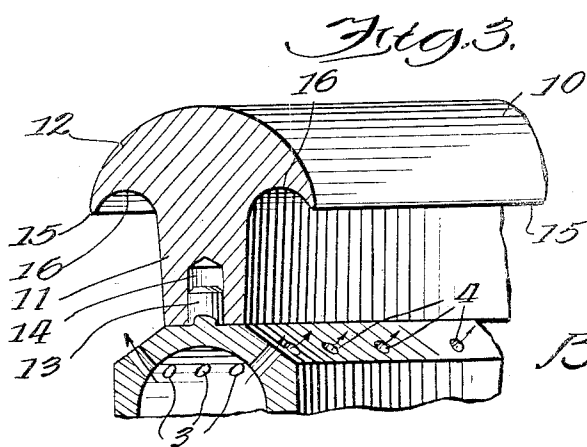
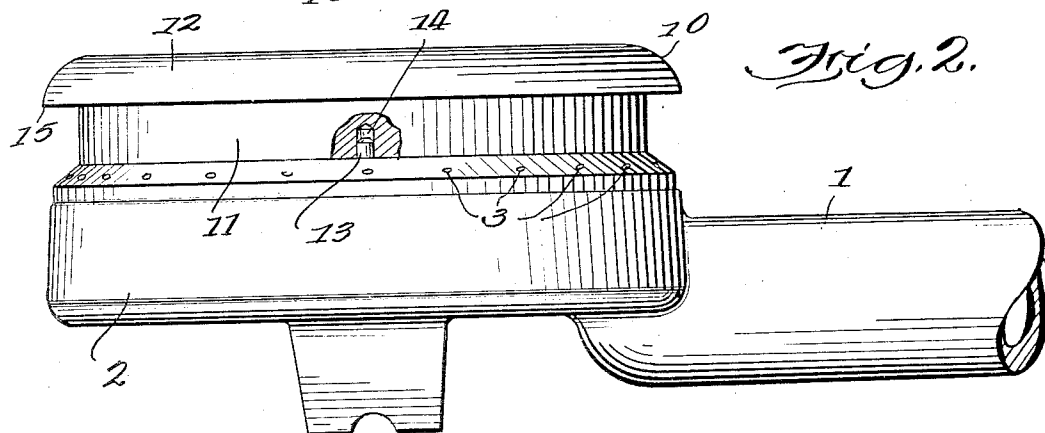
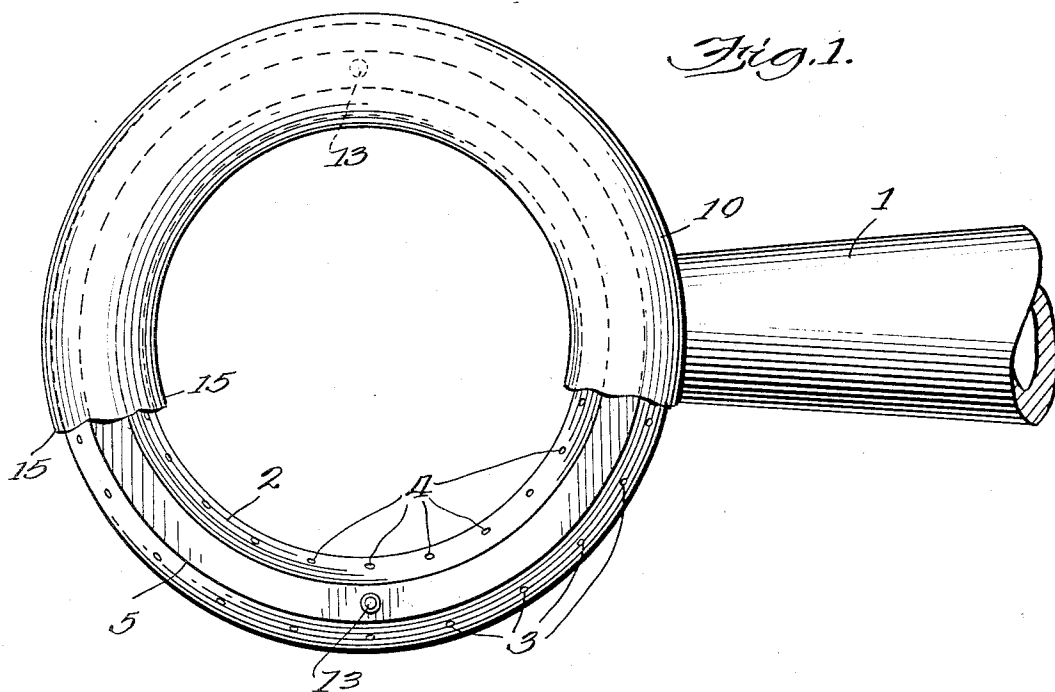
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GAS BURNER FOR COOK STOVES

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GAS BURNER FOR COOK STOVES

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2 Claims. (Cl. 158—116)

This invention relates to improvements in gas burners, and more particularly to the type of gas burner employed in cooking stoves, or the like.

5 The main object of the invention is to provide a novel and improved attachment for the gas burner of a cook stove, or the like, which attachment is adapted to be disposed on said burner in position to protect the flames issuing from the escape-orifices from becoming extinguished either from a gust of wind, or from the spilling of liquid that may drop down onto the burner.

10 Another object of this invention is to provide for a gas burner of a cook stove or the like a novel and improved attachment adapted for detachable engagement onto the burner, to be disposed thereon in position to protect the flame issuing from the escape-orifices from becoming extinguished, said attachment being also adapted for becoming heated by the gas flame and to retain the heat for some period of time after the supply of gas has been shut off.

15 A further object of this invention is to provide a novel and improved attachment for a gas burner, comprising a ring adapted for disposition on the burner in such a manner as to protect the flame issuing from the escape-orifices of the burner from becoming extinguished either from a gust of wind, or by reason of liquid spilling thereon, said ring being detachably secured in place on the burner.

20 A still further object of this invention is to provide a novel and improved attachment adapted for use with gas burners for preventing the extinguishing of the flame issuing from the escape-orifices, said attachment being adapted for easy connection with said burner, may be manufactured at a low cost, and is highly efficient for carrying out the purposes for which it is designed.

25 With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in certain novel and improved features of construction, arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that various changes in the form, size, shape and minor details of the construction may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

30 For the purpose of facilitating an understanding of my invention, I have illustrated in the accompanying drawing a preferred embodiment

thereof, from an inspection of which, when considered in connection with the following description, my invention, its mode of operation, construction and assembly, and many of its advantages should be readily understood and appreciated.

Referring to the drawing, in which similar characters of reference are employed to indicate corresponding or similar parts through the several figures of the drawing:

35 Figure 1 is a top plan view of a burner illustrating my improved attachment disposed thereon, part of the latter being broken away for the purpose of clearness;

40 Figure 2 is a side elevational view of a burner provided with my improved attachment; and

Figure 3 is a view partly in section and partly in elevation of a fragmentary portion of a burner provided with my improved attachment thereon.

Referring to the drawing more specifically by characters of reference, the numeral 1 designates the gas inlet through which a supply of gas and air is furnished to the burner 2, the latter being of annular formation and is provided adjacent the upper end thereof with an annular row of escape-orifices 3 on the outside thereof and an annular row of escape-orifices 4 on the inside thereof. The said rows of escape-orifices are spaced from each other by a relatively flat portion 5. The structure so far described may be of standard and well known construction, and as the same forms no part of the present invention it is not thought necessary to describe it in more detail.

My improved attachment, which is designated generally by the reference character 10, comprises a stem portion 11 and a hood portion 12, said stem portion being adapted for resting on the portion 5 of the burner. There are provided at diametrically opposite points on said burner a pair of upstanding pins or lugs 13, which are adapted to cooperate with a pair of recesses 14 provided in the under side of the stem 11 for securely holding the attachment in place on the burner. The attachment may be made of any suitable material, such as iron or the like, which material is adapted to retain the heat for a considerable period of time after the supply of gas has been shut off.

The hood portion 12 is curved on its upper surface, as shown in the drawing and as the side portions 15 thereof project beyond the escape-orifices 3 and 4, it will prevent the spilling of liquid onto said escape-orifices. As shown more clearly in Figure 3 of the drawing, the project-

ing portions 15 of the hood are also curved as shown at 16, so that the meeting edges of the outer and inner curved surfaces of the hood portion 12 will come to a distinct point to form a sharp edge as shown at 15 in Figure 3, whereby the dropping of liquid onto said outer curved surface of the hood 12 will result in said liquid dropping off said hood at the edges 15, which will be beyond the escape-orifices.

By reason of the curved inner surface 16 of the hood, the possibility of liquid traveling along said surface and down the stem 11 will be practically avoided. By reason of the above construction it will be apparent that should any liquid be spilled onto the hood 12, the same will roll off the side portions thereof without coming into contact with the escape-orifices to cause the extinguishing of the flame issuing therefrom.

A further feature of this construction is that it will not be possible for a gust of wind or the like to cause the extinguishing of the flame. The reason for this is if this gust of wind should strike the burner on one side thereof, it will be noted that it will only be possible to extinguish the flame issuing from the orifices disposed on the side from which the wind is coming, and it will not reach those orifices disposed on the inside of the burner, or on the outside of the remote side of the burner. For that reason there will always be a sufficient number of orifices still left burning so as to prevent the extinguishing of the entire flame issuing from the burner.

It will thus be noted that I have provided a simple and inexpensive device, which may be readily disposed in place on a gas burner, and when so disposed it will not only prevent the extinguishing of the flame by reason of any spilled liquid onto the burner, or by any gusts of wind directed against the burner, but will also act as a heat retainer for a considerable period of time after the shutting off of the gas supply.

It is believed that my invention, its mode of construction and assembly, and many of its advantages should be readily understood from the foregoing without further description, and it will be manifest that while a preferred embodiment of the invention has been shown and described, for illustrative purposes, the structural details are, nevertheless, capable of wide variation within the purview of my invention as defined in the appended claims.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. A gas burner having in combination a supply tube, and an annular gas receiving chamber, said chamber being formed within a ring, the upper portion of which is contracted and is provided with inner and outer concentric lines of orifices arranged just below the uppermost edge of said ring, and an attachment disposed on the upper edge of said ring being of substantially T-shaped cross section, the stem portion of said attachment resting on the upper edge of said ring and the hood portion of said attachment projecting over both of said inner and outer lines of orifices, the projecting sides of said hood portion terminating in sharp edges.

2. A gas burner having in combination a supply tube and an annular gas receiving chamber, said chamber being formed within a ring, which ring is provided at its upper portion with inner and outer lines of escape orifices arranged just below the uppermost edge of said ring, and a member of substantially T-shaped cross section disposed on said upper edge of said ring, means for detachably securing said member in place on said ring, the upper portion of said member having side edges thereof projecting over the said lines of orifices, the underside of said projecting portions being curved.

EMIL KUNZ.